

NERVOUS PEOPLE

are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body. Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nervous system—nothing equals or compares with it. But insist on the genuine SCOTT'S.

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

Eggs in Demand

Canada's Chance for a Great Export Business in Eggs

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the old country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for, for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand, the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the price of which is not high enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local producers. Producers may therefore find it more profitable to ship their eggs to the foreign market, where they will find a ready sale.

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those who are interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

Points About Siam

The kingdom of Siam covers an area of about 200,000 square miles and the last census gave a total population of 8,149,487. The highest temperature of about 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade at Bangkok is usually reached in April and May, and the lowest of about 52 degrees in December or January. The two latter months being the most suitable for tourists and commercial travellers to visit Northern Siam. The spoken and written language is Siamese, but for commercial purposes the English language is in general use.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

The Journal of Paris cites a surgical miracle. Dr. Guépin expounded before the Science Academy the case of a soldier of twenty-two years of age, who had to undergo a partial amputation of the brain.

The wounded man has so far recovered that he will now be discharged. The doctor verified the fact that the rapid removal of a part of the cerebral matter has been productive of no appreciable trouble. The operation depends for its success on speed and boldness.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself—Winnipeg Telegram.



TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced
Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick return. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers Fur Company, Dept. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

W. N. U. 1087

Generous Response Of The Farmers

Minister of Agriculture Extends Thanks on Behalf of Government

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the December issue of the Canada Gazette, formally extends to the farmers of Canada the thanks of the government for the manner in which they have responded to the appeal made a year ago for increased production.

In the agricultural Gazette of September, 1914, a message was addressed to the farmers of Canada. It called their attention to the war conditions in Europe as they affected agriculture and the consequent urgent necessity for a great increase in production in Canada, happily far removed from the fearful horrors of war and for her to use her best efforts to strengthen the empire in its struggle against the tyranny of military despotism. To the call for men and more men, Canada has nobly responded and every day sees fresh battalions on their way to the empire's battlefield.

"To the unceasing and untiring work of the women of Canada, we all pay a heartfelt tribute and the patriotic activities of our people in the cities and towns have been a thing that has never before. But those concerned with the production of that which is the life blood of armies in the field have been no whit behind. The farmers of Canada, realizing as never before the importance of their production of foodstuffs, have taken upon their calling and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their assistance by increasing production along all possible lines.

To what extent small or great the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case, I gladly here express my own and the government's deep appreciation of the fine response made.

The results have surpassed expectations. Canada from her abundance can supply the empire's needs, and this must be a comfortable thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the empire's needs, has been laid. Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is clear as it was last year, they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to livestock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict ends, but not one of us doubts the issue and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of the word."

A Pill That Is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parnell's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Importance of Aden

A British Possession Against Which the Turks Are Said to be Advancing

Aden, on which the Turks are said to be advancing, is a peninsula and town belonging to Britain, on the eastern coast of Arabia, about 100 miles east of the strait of Babel-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea. The peninsula is a mass of volcanic rocks, 5 miles long from east to west and rising to 1,716 feet. It is joined to the mainland by a narrow, level and fertile isthmus, the eastern shore of the peninsula, stands in the crater of an extinct volcano, and is surrounded by an indescribably barren, cinder-like rocks. The main crater is known as the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Frequently the heat is so intense that the air is almost unbearable. The climate is, though depressing, is unusually healthy for the tropics. The Romans occupied it in the 1st century A.D. Till the discovery of the Cape route to India (1482) it was the chief mart of Asiatic produce for the western world, but for 1828 it had sunk to be a village of 600 inhabitants. The increasing importance of the Red Sea route gave Aden great value as a station for England to hold, and in 1839, after a few hours' contest, Aden fell into the British hands. It is of high importance both from a mercantile and naval point of view, especially as a great coaling station. It has a garrison and strong fortifications. The population and resources of Aden have rapidly increased since 1839, and the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 gave it a great impetus. The annual value of its produce is estimated at \$10,000,000, while that of its exports (coffee, gums, spices) amounts to \$7,500,000. Aden is a telegraphic station on the cable between Suez and Bombay, and on the line from Zanzibar and the Cape. To provide for its growing population a considerable territory on the mainland has been acquired and added to the peninsula, the total area (including the island of Perim) being 75 square miles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber, Who pays in advance at the birth of each year, Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly, And casts round the office a halo of cheer. He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it. I'm getting more papers than now I can read." But always says: "Send it; our people all like it." In fact we all think it a help and a need. How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum. How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance. We outwardly thank him, we inwardly bless him— The steady subscriber who pays in advance. —The Ledger.

Should Germany Win

A Stirring Recruiting Speech Delivered in Ireland

Speaking of the possibility of a German invasion of Ireland at a recruiting meeting, the Rev. W. P. Burke, C.C., said: "We know, to my mind, confronted with the most serious crisis that has occurred for three hundred years—since Cromwell made preparations at Bristol for the invasion of Ireland. Don't think it is England's fight only. As sure as England goes down, we will go down, too. I will tell you a little story. I once got aboard a boat leaving Liverpool, and amongst the passengers were an old man and his wife. When they were nearing the mouth of the Mersey I overheard the man make the remark—'Reuben, the ship will go down.' In an excited tone, 'Don't worry,' he replied. 'It ain't our ship.' Now, my friends, that is the situation today. If England goes down, and if it spiked helmets come into sight in Ireland, do you think that Professor MacNeill and the Sinn Féin party can keep the island of Ireland? No. In this matter we are all in the same boat. Now, what are the facts? For fifty years this German cloud has hung over Europe. Fifty-one years ago Germany crushed Denmark; four years afterwards the Austrians beat the Prussians; and a year later France was levelled in the dust by them; and then Germany settled down, and for forty years has been preparing for this war. It would only take the Germans fifteen hours to get here—why, then, can't we get ready to meet them? Now, if Germany conquers Europe, then Britain will live for only five years longer, and Ireland will then be beaten. (A voice—'never!') Well, we shall see. Many persons say that the victory of the Germans means a victory for the Catholics. Well, a few years ago, before the war commenced, a Catholic Congress was held at Liege, and was attended by deputies from all Europe. A large representation was present from Germany. Dr. Lieber, the vice-president of the great Centre Party in the German parliament, said: 'Many of you here in Belgium, fear Germany. You fear that, sooner or later, your country and its liberties will be swallowed up; but I tell you that we, the Catholics of Germany, will send the empire if one half of the Catholics of Germany have the substance of his statement. Now, my friends, Belgium and its liberties are destroyed, and no word of protest from the Catholics of Germany. Lo you think that will spare you because you are Catholics? What has happened in Poland, that great Catholic country? Germany has set itself to crush it out of existence. They have uprooted some 25,000 Polish farmers and replaced them by Germans. To complete the destruction of Poland the Germans passed a law prohibiting Poles purchasing land, and the process of the wholesale expropriation of Polish land has been going on for years. Now, during all this period the English government has been working to renege and root the Irish people in their own soil. The congested districts of Ireland and the Catholic Commission have been busily engaged; great ranches have been divided up, and no fewer than 4,000 evicted tenants have been removed. Tell me, as reasonable men, if the Germans are going to treat Ireland differently from Poland, or if, like me, my friends, this is a war of conquest, and the Germans mean to exchange the arid wastes of the Baltic and the lands of Brandenburg for the rich pastures of Ireland. Every one of us should face these facts as they are, and not as dreamers or talkers. Let us all set ourselves to the work before us, and defeat Germany, and with it militarism. I am here today because I oppose conscription. Conscription leads to militarism. It means that the armies from being the servants of the state, become the masters of the state. It means that we no longer shall be governed by the free will of the people, but by a military junta. I appeal to every young man of military age to join the colors. The Germans are now in the hands of Poland. Let us hope that it will be the work of the Irish to shove them back across that plain, and win for our country a victory far greater and more fruitful than our forefathers did in 1745."

Holland's Hard Job

Has No Intention of Inviting Belgium's Fate Through Unneutral Attitude

Holland, however, is the neutral country that must walk the straight and narrow path, for the reason that her help on the side of Germany would be of the greatest importance, while, thrown on the other side it would probably mean the speedy ending of the war. She is the key to the common sense of the world. Let us hope that it will be the work of the Irish to shove them back across that plain, and win for our country a victory far greater and more fruitful than our forefathers did in 1745."

When evidently sleep less than men. Why so? Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever. Not an ordinary liniment—just about the most powerful, non-penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief. I had given up hoping for a cure. Nerviline has done it for me, and improved steadily. It also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously. (Signed) C. PARKS, Prince Albert.

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of Smut Disease than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss he has not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as the first positive step in the new reform policy which aims at adapting the province to the needs of the present and the future.

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt that the present course of study is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the province, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school course as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools and in the universities the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest definite means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners recently petitioned the minister of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to consider the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the committee should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation.

On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the revising committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1913, including imports and exports, has been placed at \$1,220,253,771, or a total per capita of \$137. Basing the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external trade would be \$61,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be \$27,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about \$180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least \$200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than the total share of Canada's aggregate external trade.

Placing the grain exports at the above amount, it is likely that the prairie provinces will add \$250,000,000 to the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces' total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed \$400,000,000.

The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of many of the prairie provinces. The manufacturing exports amounted to a little over \$57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturing and grain other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufacturing products, etc., will total about \$500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and especially to the exports, which is the right side of the ledger and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations were complete. She was ready to the last. Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has retained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

New Light On Arctic Discovery

Old Records Found by Stefansson, the Canadian Explorer

New light is shed on the quest in the frozen north for the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, by the finding by the explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, of a cairn on Prince Patrick Island containing records left in 1853 by a searching party led by Sir Francis Leopold McClintock. The announcement in a news despatch that the records had been received by the Naval Service department at Ottawa has roused much interest in scientific circles. When the material is carefully examined, it is believed it will give fresh impressions of that search even after sixty-two years. The records themselves, although some of them are almost illegible, constitute valuable historical relics. Their possession by the Canadian government, under the auspices of which Mr. Stefansson is seeking new land for the British crown, may result in important contributions to the history of the explorations near to the frozen pole.

Without elaborate equipment and living on the country, Stefansson is following the track where for scores of years men have frozen and starved in their search for the secrets of the North.

The name of Sir John Franklin makes a link with the suggestion that makes the course now being followed under the harshest conditions. He first began his Arctic explorations in 1818, when the question of finding the northwest passage, that dream of the ages, was again agitating the English people. Lieutenant Franklin, as he is known, was an explorer of the Coppermine river and traversed much of the territory which is now as familiar to Mr. Stefansson as though it were his dooryard.

Sir John Franklin in 1845 set out in a search of the northwest passage. He was in command of two vessels, the Terror and the Erebus, which were provisioned for three years. The popularity of Sir John and his high attainments as a scientist and navigator brought many volunteers to his side. His vessels, with 129 officers and men, who had been picked for intelligence and endurance, arrived at Disco in 1845, and were wrecked in the ice of that year at Lancaster Sound, proceeding into its continuation, Barrow Straits.

Although no special anxiety was felt by the British government, it was thought expedient in 1847 to send a relief expedition under Captain Ross. The following year it started for the Arctic. Lieutenant McClintock, who had done distinguished service both in the navy and in exploration, was a member of that expedition, and had command of one of the land exploring parties. He returned to England and the search for the missing ships was continued. In 1850, again in 1854. While he was in charge of one of the parties in 1853 he must have left the record which Mr. Stefansson found. The documents refer to the searchers all being in good health. The cairn was found in good health. The search for the missing ships was continued. In 1850, again in 1854. While he was in charge of one of the parties in 1853 he must have left the record which Mr. Stefansson found. The documents refer to the searchers all being in good health. The cairn was found in good health.

But English and American expeditions engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin, but it remained for McClintock to attain the final and the convincing result.

On the return of the first relief expedition without success the devotion of a man carried on through so many years, although it brought it no success, has resulted in adding much to the knowledge of the Arctic regions and was responsible for the exploration of nearly 2,000 miles of tortuous coast.

But English and American expeditions engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin, but it remained for McClintock to attain the final and the convincing result.

On the first expedition there had been found on Beechy Island, off the coast of North Devon Island, three graves of members of the Franklin party, for it was there it had spent its first winter. Traces of the Franklin expedition were again obtained in 1850 at King William Island, where it was reported to the relief party that forty men had been seen dragging a boat ashore on its coasts.

Lady Franklin in 1857 equipped the steam yacht the Fox, largely from her own resources, and sent it under her Captain McClintock, to the search of her husband, whom she believed to be still alive.

The success of Captain McClintock in ascertaining the fate of the party was due to the fact that his previous explorations had enabled him to obtain Prince Patrick Island, where the cairn was found by Stefansson. This is several hundred miles from King William's Island, where many valuable clues were obtained in the remains of a camp.

Here two skeletons were found in a box and in a cairn at Point Victory was found a melancholy record telling of the death of Franklin. It was signed by Lieutenant Graham Gore, and bore date of May 23, 1847. It was commonly believed that the main party, in its efforts to get to the northeast, had been driven to the north by the cold and famine in that region.

The investigations of Captain McClintock established not only the fate of Sir John Franklin, but proved that the Montreal Gazette in 1850 was right in its statement that the expedition had been driven to the north by the cold and famine in that region.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate catenar membrane of the bowels.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 44 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY EDDY'S

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$2.00. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor).

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Post free 25 cents. Post free 75 cents. O. K. Shave \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Vancouver, Manitoba, Canada.

AGENTS Wanted in every town and village to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. CROWN TAILORING CO., Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

THE NEW BREWERY, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be required to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service."

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hand of the machine gun is to enter that select company, the bravest of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than smallpox. Any experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccines, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & DRUGS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916

Now that the Fire Brigade has been re-organized every property owner should encourage the boys in every possible way. None of us know just when we may need their assistance.

For once all the politicians in the parliament building down at Ottawa were unanimously in favor of one thing—to get out of the hot place, and they put it into effect without ceremony.

The prosperity of a town is not guarded by the wealth of its inhabitants, but by the uniformity with which they pull together when any important undertaking is to be accomplished. A man with a thousand dollars at his command and a love for town in his heart can do more for the building up and improving of it than the millionaire who locks up his capital and snaps his fingers at home progress.

"Patronize home institutions", cries the country editor from week to week. That is right", says the merchant, "give it to those who go to some other town to buy goods." Then with his heart filled with kindness to the loyal editor he sends his job work to Kalamazo, or utilizes a piece of wrapping paper to write an order on for goods or send a statement to a customer. Funny, isn't it?

Do not meddle with a business you know nothing of unless you commence at the bottom of the ladder and round after round, work towards the top. For if you are successful enough to reach the top round you will then find plenty to applaud and assist. But he who commences at the top of the ladder finds it an easy matter to descend, and oft times with great rapidity. And when he has reached the bottom he will find hundreds there waiting to kick him.

The schoolma'am is the guiding star of the nation. She takes the little bantling from the home nest, full of his pouts, his pets and his passions, ungovernable in many cases, a rampant, riotous little wretch whose own mother often admits she sends him to school purposely to get rid of him. The schoolma'am takes a whole carload of these little anarchists, half of whom singly and alone cannot be handled by their own mothers, and she puts them in the way of becoming useful citizens.

Thursday night our town fathers are to discuss the business tax for this year, and they hope that there will be a good attendance of ratepayers present to assist them in the matter. It is a difficult matter to decide upon and to do justice to all businesses, and it seems many believe there should be no business tax, that the single tax should cover all. The councillors evidently want to be fair and give all an opportunity to advance their arguments before deciding upon so important a matter.

A mail order house that offered the CALL a good price to publish their ads, and which we refused to accept, having the interests of our community at heart, is now sending out price catalogues. We can but admire their persistency in advertising, but at the same time would advise our readers to compare their prices with those of our local merchants. We find some of them higher than Gleichen merchants ask for the same goods. Remember, too, the dollars you send away will never come back to you and you cannot see the goods until after you have parted with your money some days or weeks.

Speaking of advertising: There is no business that cannot be increased and benefited by advertising. No class or advertising pays as well as a well written newspaper ad. There is no work you could do that would bring you as great returns as to use thirty minutes each day in the study of advertising if you are in business. The great trouble with most advertisers in a country town is that they write an ad invoicing their stock in trade and expect by letting it stand week after week in the country newspaper to get direct returns from it. Good newspaper advertising is to write as you talk to your customers.

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000—cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

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Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administered

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Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO
700 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailoring



Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops.

Special Order Tailoring we call Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

300 Imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsted, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Home spins. 20 new designs in men's styles.

\$15 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive importations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOSSELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

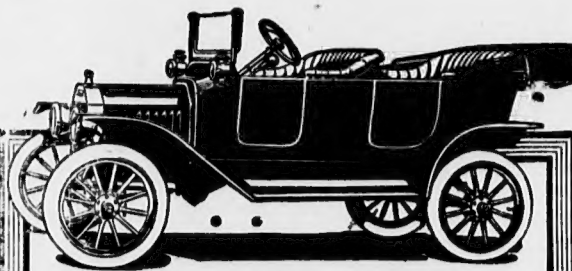
PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a tonic—will build you up. \$1 a box, or two for \$2.00. Many druggists, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$630

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:

"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is:

Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the

OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

The PALACE HOTEL
GLEICHEN

RATES :

Meals, - - - 50c.
Rooms, First Floor, - - 75c. and \$1
Rooms, Second Floor, - - - 50c.
Modern in Every Respect. - Steam Heated

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.
LUMBER

We supply everything in building material. New stock arriving daily

Call and look over our Stock with us

No order too Large or none too Small for us to fill.

OAK for veneers and reaches always on hand. Also a good stock of Rough Maple from 1 inch to 4 inches thick and any length for all purposes. Estimates cheerfully given by

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist, In

Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds



If **YOUR** ad was in this
space you would be read-
ing it now, eh! what?

So would every other
Reader.

THINK IT OVER.

EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany— Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Sudan will be the next blow which the German headquarters will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategic possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and she has had the native population of the colony to the number of 1,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of the British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been made.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from these diseases are enormous, and the indirect losses, which also are great, cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from live stock diseases are approximately \$212,000,000."

The potato situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially in the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant help of the Pacific coast, the alpine deposits mainly in the mountains of the western part of the United States, and the mud of Seale's Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 450,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year, and the highest in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 155,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is \$9,873,000,000, an amount greater by \$23,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913."

Protest Against Re-naming Mountain

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain, Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Far-Famed Colony Farm

Reputation Made by Purebred Holsteins and Clydesdales

One big British Columbia farm, the ownership of which, as well as its unique management and labor conditions, places it in a class by itself, is the Colony Farm at Essonville, near New Westminster, owned by the late Dr. J. B. Doherty, who operated as part of the hospital for the mentally defective. Most of the work is done by asylum patients, and the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. J. T. McKay, is also superintendent of the farm, although under him are experts in the various departments of different departments. For the class of patients the hospital treats, outdoor work on the farm is considered excellent, and so the magnitude of the farm operations at Essonville, commenced a little over four years ago, has constantly and rapidly increased. There are now cultivated 300 acres of flat land and 200 acres of highland. In addition to this 400 acres, already slashed, is on the road to cultivation.

With plenty of funds available, the hospital management, then in the hands of Dr. C. B. Doherty, now on active service at the front, could do things on a large scale right from the first. The average farmer progresses slowly when he goes in for pure bred stock, and starts to develop a strong herd. Colony Farm was able to acquire the best of the Holstein-Friesian breed on either side of the international boundary. Dr. Doherty had a penchant, too, for pure bred Clydesdales. Fine mares and stallions were bought. Soon there was a treatable interest in the Colony Farm, and among the farmers of the Fraser valley, in farm operations at the mental hospital. The labor used was found to be far from inefficient. A modern system of accounting was introduced, and accurate records were kept of all farm costs.

As indicating the quality of the dairy stock it may be mentioned that at one time this fall in the large cow barn, there were 75 pure bred cows, 45 of which were milking, and 10 of which had milk records of 100 pounds or over.

Everything is always neat and shipshape around the farm, and the array of well painted, bright farm buildings on the flats presents a pretty picture. Good silos always add to the attractiveness of a set of farm buildings, and there are two at Colony Farm, each of 145 ton capacity. This summer, largely by asylum labor, a fine new barn containing eight box stalls, was built. The stalls, which have room for five animals each, are constructed of hollow pipe, silvered. The feeding troughs are of concrete. Each stall is connected by a door, left open during the day, with a grazing field outside, so that the animals can come in and go out as they like. The first housed in this barn were young bulls. The dimensions of this new barn are 160x32 feet.

To the milkhouse, which is located a safe distance from the dairy barn, the milk is conveyed by an overhead carrier. It is heated to 160 degrees, then cooled to 45 degrees. Bottles, cans, etc., are sterilized carefully in another room.

Hardly a thing in the management of this big farm but is done in the most approved manner, and every visitor to British Columbia who can possibly spare the time should visit it.—J.T.B., in Montreal Family Herald.

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Escape of Two Russian Prisoners

Prisoners of War Reach British Lines After Thrilling Experience

A few days ago some soldiers, one of our trenches were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men who rose up amidst the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One of them waved a rag, and both of them shouted out a word which sounded like "Russki! Russki!" They were wearing Russian uniforms.

They were, in fact, Russian prisoners of war in the enemy's hands, and had made a daring escape to our lines. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from British headquarters that their story is extraordinarily interesting. One of the men is twenty-two years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on Feb. 11 at Przemyśl. The other, belonging to the Novosokolitsk Infantry Regiment, is only nineteen, and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura. They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Poznan.

Last October about 2,000 men were sent from the camp into Belgium near the front, and were set to dig trenches.

Of course it is quite contrary to law and usage to employ prisoners of war in any warlike work against their own party.

Upon returning to the prisoners' camp in the evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

The Russians crouched down, crept a little further off, and, climbing out of the front line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately it was not very strong, and they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

They travelled five or six miles that night, and lay all next day in a disused trench full of water. The next night they went three miles further, here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

It was a lucky end to a great adventure.

Postage Lowered on Parcels

Canada Foregoes Charges on Those Sent Canadians on the Continent

The post office department has foregone its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front. The following official announcement has been issued:

"The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the postal authorities, in effecting an arrangement whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom to the continental forces on the continent. That is:

"For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; for parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

"This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic."

Heavy Toll of the War

Estimated That Two Years of War Will Kill 20,000,000

"The total destruction of life during two years of war will reach 20,000,000 persons," declared Professor Louis C. Parkes, of the government health service, at the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of Sanitarians, recently held in London.

The speaker expressed the hope, however, that this loss of life might somehow prove a blessing in disguise, resulting eventually in a distinct improvement in European civilization.

"In the past ages," said Prof. Parkes, "evolution of higher types in animal and vegetable life has generally resulted from cataclysmic changes, and great destruction by plague, pestilence, and famine has led to an advance in civilization. So it is possible that this Armageddon may be of ultimate benefit to humanity."

Touching on the lowering birthrate in Great Britain, the speaker declared that every country in Europe has shown a decreasing birthrate during the past decade, with the exception of Bulgaria, Roumania and Ireland.

Germany and America

Few events of the war have caused such widespread or deep bitterness in Germany as the attitude of the United States after war was declared. A certain time will be required for Germany to recuperate. It would be a pity if this recuperation should be distributed by commercial conflicts resulting from the present attitude of the United States. When Germany has recovered from the war, she will undertake a widespread, well-conducted work of education in America as to the relative merits of Germans and Britons. If necessary, the mailed fist will also be applied to American aberrations. Meanwhile Germany will show patience and consideration for certain weak sides of the American national character.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win If War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four-column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth."

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force, and endure the economic pinch for the time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their mind—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance."

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries."

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. This tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec. 15. This problem is causing concern in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bare by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists number 280 to 289, according to the Rotterdam Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttembergian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

Where France Leads World

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputation for thrift and financial soundness gives them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French patriotism are fairly marked by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

Walking Keeps Body Healthy

There is no better exercise than walking, for it brings into play all the muscles of the body. Walking is also a great agent for keeping down weight, for maintaining health, and preserving the elasticity of the muscles, which means youth. The home woman has the best sort of a gymnasium right at hand—the work of house-keeping means many steps and the exercise of numberless portions of the body.

To allow one's body to "rust out" is one of the most pathetic of fates. Unused muscles become dormant and old age settles down before it has a right to such a privilege. Perfect circulation is perfect health. This is a medical fact that has been demonstrated, and walking is one of the very best methods of keeping up a good circulation. Physicians always recommend walking as a healthful exercise.

Liquor Prohibited in Officers' Mess

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in cantenens, but its use has been allowed by officers' messes, and officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Groose Isle states that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian Timothy. Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at \$19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and nonfulfillment of army contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering our hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about \$20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise."

The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product.

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fit the price even at \$15 a ton if it wishes."

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

Where France Leads World

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputation for thrift and financial soundness gives them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French patriotism are fairly marked by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremandian, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the history of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. The Norseman who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petrograd. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both the Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Five Miles for a Bath

British Soldiers Keen on Their Morning Plunge

A picture of Belgian soldiers bathing has brought us a description of the ablutions of British soldiers in Belgium. The soldier writes to his father:

"A tiny cottage some 300 yards from our camp supplies us with water, we go there to wash in the morning, and never fail to enter the place and have a 'cure' as a warmer before indulging in a wash with ice-cold artesian well water. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, and so we settle down for a wait. They of the kills finish at last, and we make a rush. You see the first to get undressed and ready for it fares the best. Each tub is supplied with lukewarm water to a depth of 6 in., and each tub is generally accommodated three or four. The water, by the way, smells remarkably like sheep dip (and is nearly the color, too). This is accounted for, we are informed, by the admixtures of somebody's patent anti-vermin fluid. The dressing and the return are too simple to recount."

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the proportions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, i.e. equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

Liquor Prohibited in Officers' Mess

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in cantenens, but its use has been allowed by officers' messes, and officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so definitely fixed that it cannot be altered over night. Few things have become more certain to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has for centuries been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to their certainly all but true tales, all of the islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the Eastern Mediterranean basin as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed as Greek, and the Greek flag flies over the old Serbian, including even Uskub; Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but them.

Adrianople, and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople under Greek rule would be the rank injustice under which Greece would be required to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in, in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed. Moreover, strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 10,000 or less, while the Turks number close upon 10,000.

The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixture so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory seized by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Tracian refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of brick where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most incredible conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city to sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trying place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weeks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been increased from 160,000 to nearly a million, suddenly became 700,000. As many as 60,000 of the newcomers were quartered in the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki, which began to resemble a country near during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, these stupor were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less was there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other necessity. Nevertheless, some 60,000 and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to almost a million, and the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply and drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said. It might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

Walking Keeps Body Healthy

There is no better exercise than walking, for it brings into play all the muscles of the body. Walking is also a great agent for keeping down weight, for maintaining health, and preserving the elasticity of the muscles, which means youth. The home woman has the best sort of a gymnasium right at hand—the work of house-keeping means many steps and the exercise of numberless portions of the body.

To allow one's body to "rust out" is one of the most pathetic of fates. Unused muscles become dormant and old age settles down before it has a right to such a privilege. Perfect circulation is perfect health. This is a medical fact that has been demonstrated, and walking is one of the very best methods of keeping up a good circulation. Physicians always recommend walking as a healthful exercise.

Liquor Prohibited in Officers' Mess

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in cantenens, but its use has been allowed by officers' messes, and officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Groose Isle states that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.



Give us Your Inquiries

For hardware of every description our stock is right and prices defy competition

Blacksmiths' Forges and Tools. Nerval's Horse Shoes and Ohlks

See our GOLDEN NUGGET RANGE with Steel Top and copper Reservoir Complete on Base

\$42.50

Heaters at all Prices From \$8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Automobile Skates from \$1.25 up

Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

For quality hardware we are the PEOPLE

KONAI PUKSAPUT

Gleichen Trading Company

You know as well as we, but you don't take out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing to it today? We avail your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDWARD WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager
C. W. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Golden Jubilee Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, have made all arrangements for their second anniversary dance to be held on Friday, February 18th and it is needless to say that it will be a hummer. The lodge, always at the front in getting things undertaken, have also a special effort to make of it and a splendid success and guarantee that everyone who at this time will have the best time ever. The first music to be had from Cal will be here and the committee have spared neither time nor money in their desire to excel all past entertainments given by this order.

See our Golden Nugget Range 14-16 inch top and copper reservoir on base \$42.50 Gleichen Trading Company.

Mr. A. H. Nelson is happy in the arrival of a fine baby girl about a year and a half on Sunday, Feb. 6th.

High Stainfield returned last week from a visit to friends in the States and has gone on to the Hawkeye ranch near Huskar.

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We defy competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.

Joe. McFarlane spent several days in town the past week returning to Calgary on Monday. Joe is just the same happy Irishman and his many friends were pleased to greet him once more.

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from \$1 up to \$5.

Unintentionally we raised the price of at least one of the interesting costumes of the Red Cross masquerade ball. Mrs. W. F. Collins, who was disguised as "Tipperary Mary". If there are others we would be pleased to hear of them.

Big reductions in Men's furnishings at Hicks Trading Co.

F. H. Blackhouse, who disposed of his own furnishings business, to the Hicks Trading Co., was in town on Monday evening acquaintances. He left to reside on Vancouver Island, B. C., but has now moved his family to Calgary, where he intends remaining permanently. The last weather of the Pacific coast did not agree with him or his son and both contracted rheumatism and he decided that there was no place like Sunny Southern Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bogie and family returned Sunday morning from a visit to both their homes in the western States, and a visit to California. While away Mrs. Bogie was taken seriously ill but has quite recovered. Mr. Bogie now prefers Sunny Alberta for the winter with below zero weather, and never wants to visit the south again in the winter, the cold, damp rainy weather not being to his liking.

Rev. D. J. Craig, Presbyterian evangelist will begin, D.V., a special series of gospel services in the Methodist Church on Sunday, Feb. 20th, at 11 and 7.30 o'clock and continue every evening during the week, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Mr. W. J. McBurney. Please remember the date.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Millie gave their annual dance at their farm home just north of town on Friday evening of last week when a good number of friends responded to their kind invitation. A most enjoyable time was spent by all who were present.

There is more joy in a printing office over one sinner that pays in advance and abuses the editor on every possible occasion than there is over ninety and nine who borrow the paper and sign its praise, without contributing a cent to keep it out of the poor house.

Just arrived a large shipment of classy shoes, Slater brand, for the Hicks Trading Co.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

Friday night will be a good time to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund.

No challenges have yet been received by the Bow Valley Klitties. Stokart is considering.

For razor straps, brushes, shaving soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from \$5 to \$35.00.

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BUTTER VERSUS WHEAT

Those who urge the adoption of mixed farming in Western Canada should be interested in the fact that dairying in the great wheat province of Saskatchewan has increased at a more rapid rate during the past three years than has the production of the Cooperative Creameries of Saskatchewan, operated by the Dairy branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture during the summer months. Recently made the following statement, showing the output of butter for every season since 1911:

1911 1014 1915
May 90,657 135,507 153,101
June 149,666 215,339 214,937
July 255,451 325,778 314,995
August 156,819 204,294 253,407
September 126,752 176,284 203,337

Total lbs. 751,385 1,055,342 1,039,772

These figures, it may be observed, show that the output for the five months in 1915, has been increased over the same period of last year by 15 per cent, and by 107 per cent, over the same period of the year 1911. One of the principal growing markets for Saskatchewan Government butter is British Columbia where the product from New Zealand has been driven out entirely by the superior and less expensive productions from the Saskatchewan dairies.

Connected with the industry of grain growing shows that dairying in Saskatchewan is making far more headway than was ever before in grain crops. The average in grain with the bounds of Saskatchewan the year ending in 1914-1915, compared with 1911-1912, was 1,039,772 lbs. as against 751,385 lbs. in 1911-1912. Thus, while the figures for dairying show increases of 10 and 107 per cent, those pertaining to grain growing reflect an increase in 1915 of no more than 8.3 per cent, over 1911, and only 6.3 per cent, over 1914.

The Market Problem
Of course, the problem of marketing the rapidly increasing dairy products of Saskatchewan or any other Western Province is one that must engage the attention of producer and distributor alike. However, in the past of recovery which will follow the war, Canada is sure to adhere to the policy of encouraging home industries, which has prevailed for over a generation. There is no doubt, too, that the policy of the people will be to make more and produce the products made by their fellow citizens. National economy since this course is compulsory, and the result will be that American manufacturers, instead of supplying the Canadian market from the United States, will have to come over to Canada with branch factories. These will employ Canadian men and women, who in turn, will be in the market for farm products of every description. Thus we see the restoration of town and country. As long as Canada chooses to use her existing trade policy, farmers in all parts of Canada will have no difficulty in finding an ever available market for all the food products they can grow.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	\$1.01
2 Northern .....	.98
3 Northern .....	.95
4 Northern .....	.93
5 Northern .....	.90
6 Northern .....	.87
7 Northern .....	.84
8 Northern .....	.81
9 Northern .....	.78
10 Northern .....	.75
11 Northern .....	.72
12 Northern .....	.69
13 Northern .....	.66
14 Northern .....	.63
15 Northern .....	.60
16 Northern .....	.57
17 Northern .....	.54
18 Northern .....	.51
19 Northern .....	.48
20 Northern .....	.45
21 Northern .....	.42
22 Northern39
23 Northern36
24 Northern33
25 Northern30
26 Northern27
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28 Northern21
29 Northern18
30 Northern15

FARMERS INSTITUTE MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, meetings will be held at the following places:
Langdon February 14th at 2 p.m.
Carleton, " 15th "
Strathmore, " 16th "
Gleichen, " 17th "
Bassano Colony, Feb. 18th at 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Brooks, Feb. 19th at 2 p.m.

Mr. Don H. Bark of Strathmore will discuss alfalfa, pasture mixtures and fodder crops. All farmers and those interested in the above subjects are invited to attend.

Alex. Galbraith
Superintendent of Pairs and Institutes.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.T. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:
Train No. 1—west bound—2.40
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